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[WHOLE NUMBER 88.

EXTRACTS FROM A CHARGE DELI-VERED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC,

By The Right Rev. GEORGE J. MOUNTAIN, D. D. Lord Bishop of Montreal, (administering that Diocese,)

AT THE TRUENNIAL VISITATION IN 1815.

(Wednesday, July the second.)

The addition to our number since the last Visitation is, in all, that of thirteen clergymen holding newly created appointments within the Diocese, besides four who have been engaged as Assistants or as Cucates. One has been suddenly taken from us-one who but very lately stood prepared to present himself for Priest's Orders upon the occasion of Sanday last and to take his place among us, in the proceedings of this day. He is gone, we fally trust, through the mercy of God in Christ, to take it in the General Assembly and Church of the first-born which are written in to aren; and has left behind him, within the humble sphere of his short-lived labours as an Assistant in a Canadian countrymission, a character for faithfulness not, I believe, without evidence of its fruits.

To die and to be with Christ is far better than to be here, and there are many of us, I doubt not, who teel it to be so, not simply from the convictions of faith and calculations, of hope with reference to the blessings of the life to come, but from the positive desire, upon occasion, to escape to our test from the solicitudes and difficulties attaching to our charge, Upon whem, however, can these be said to press with the same force as upon the individuals who, in azitated and uneasy times, stand at the helm of ecologistical affairs, and, in the Colonial Dioceses, are called upon to partion out the meagre provision and to apply the strained expedient or the imperfect remedy. their brothern. that their hearts may be comforted and their hands strengthened and guided in their work? Yet, each for himself, the Clergy have need enough to pray and to seek special manner, to " walk warily in these dangerous days? it to give no offence in any quarter, that the or istry be not blanted; to walk in wisdom toward then that are without, and to manifest as well the most irreproachable prudence of deportment as the most exemplary devotedness in duly, that they of the contrary part may be ashumed, having no cuit thing to say of is.

Among the matters which at this day affect the Church of England at large, the divisions which exist within its own bosom and the questions which are agitated both by the Clergy and the laity, constitute no small portion of the difficulty of the times. This is a subject which it is scarcely permissible to pass without notice, yet one which, for my own part, I approach with industribable repugnance, and feel to be encumbered with perplexities demanding a wisdom and a knowledge greater than I can hope to bring to the encounter. There are some parts of minisresponsibilities which they involve, and however imperative the claim which they make upon our energies, are in themselves very obvious and simple. It does not demand any highly discriminative acumen, it does not impose any very elaborate research to become aware that it is the duty of the Shepherd to give himself to the work of feeding the flock of Christ, and of watching for souls as one that must give account-and that the vows of his office bind him "never to cease his labour, his care, and diligence,"t in seeking to turn the hearts of the disobedient to the wisdom of the just-to turn men from darkunto God, by bringing to bear upon them the lit is proper also to point out that, in the opfull power and direct operation of the Cospel posite extreme, we find the same inconsistency of Salvation-working in their careless and prompting them to flee from the wrath to come-and to find their only help in the grace of their God, their only hope in the Cross of their Redeemer.

So far .- in whatever degree men may truly act up to it, -appears to be sufficiently plain. And if the mind be not strangely warped indeed,-I cannot acquit my conscience without plainly speaking my own convictions here, it is equally beyond the reach of mistake that we cannot in common consistency or with the very smallest semblance of observing our conscientious obligations, do what nevertheless is done by men exhibiting the extreme of both parties in the We must only deplore a state of things in which it is left possible on either side, for men holding such opinions to remain pray God to hasten the day when anomalies so fraught with reproach and mischief shall II, for example, there he any cashistry con-

" It is pleasing to record the kindness and good-will manifested towards the widow and numerous family of the elergyman whose decease is here noticed. The Congregation voluntarity paid extending usefulness and efficiency as a her the full year's amount of their proportion ships distant from their own, whore there was a farm, the property of the deceased. The teit for the reception of the family, and the neighbours combined to put in the crops.

+ Comminution service. Ordination of Priests.

This romark may be thought to require some qualification in consequence of certain proceedbigs of authority, in recent histonices, at home.

trived by which men can accept the decrees these perhaps in many different directions. of the Council of Trent, and at the same | Nor will the great adversary who is permitted time subscribe the Articles of the Church of England, then I do not, for one, hesitate to say, though without charging upon those who may adopt it, any such deliberate purpose, that this is a sort of casuistry which would tend in its consequences to avort the foundations of moral obligation among mankind: which would nullify the sanctity of oaths, dissolve the force of solemn contracts, and dissipate all reliance, not only upon the faith of pledged assurances, but upon the very meaning of words. There is a celebrated religious order, who have played a great part in the world, and seem now destined in all probability to play a greater, from whose name, in consequence of their systematized table of equivocating and accommodating morality, causing them to be dreaded in Romish no less than in Protestant countries, it is well known that a word expressive of that species of tophistry has been formed:-no other term, as I conceive, than this, in its most emphatic import, can describe the process by whi . The same mind can be made to receive the scriptoral declarations of the Anglican Articles and to bow to the dogmas and pretensions of Rome. And I may here abserve, by the way, that it, according to what we have seen stated in the public jourwils, there be a legal and technical point of view in which the Church of Eagland is held by lawyers not to be a protestant Church, i. e., I presume, (for I have seen no particulars.) as not having framed and premnigated a formal and express protest like that of certain continental Courches, against the system and the dightest degree, offict the fact of her virtu-My projecting in the most distinct, solemn. and energetic manner, -as must be apparent upon the very face of her Articles and Homthes to all who inspect them, -alike against to the last increasing wants of the Church? that system and these claims. Nor is it to be Or who, like they, can need the prayers of lorgotten, even with reference to the legal use of the term, that the Sovereign is sworn Archbishop or Dishop, to maintain the true profession of the Gospel and the regressant the benefit of motival prayer; and many are reformed Religion established by Law; and the conspiring classes which call upon us, in a that the Act of Union between England and Ireland describes the Cherch of England as a Protestant Church. So, to take one more example from the language of that legislation upon Church matters to which the Bishops have been parties, the Quebec Act, Il Geo. 141., c. 41, appropriates a seventh of the lands in this country for the maintenance; w the title of the Act, of a Protestant Clerry, which Protestant Clerry, in the conbearplation of the framers of that Act, were as it appears by every one of the clauses Ir lating to endowment, the Clergy of the Church of England and no other. But, if we are to repudiate the title of Profestant, we must not only acquiesce in the correctness of the more eding which cut away from us so vast a portion of this patrimony, but must renounce all claim to any share of it whatever. In fact we should have no business here; for if the views which have been enunciated in some motion publications be correct, the whole field ought to have been terial duty which, however awful may be the left, in this country, to the Church of Rome, ing with equal indulgence all new peculiariand our people ought to have united them-

> You are aware that the branch of the Church which subsists in a neighbouring country, has assumed as her formul and distinctive local title, that of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

selves with her communion.

I need not farther enlarge, however, upon an extravagance of deviation which I trust there is no danger of our witnessing here .-But having noticed the extremes of one party and the glaring repugnancy of those extremes to the principles which are made binding ness to light, and from the power of Salan upon the ministers of the Church of England, with the retention of office in that Church worldly hearts, a conviction of sin and danger, | manifesting itself in a manner equally conspionous. We find, for example, a clergyman who holds the views of Protestant dissent and specially in reference to the effect of the sacrament of baptism, publishing his reason for remaining in the Church notwithstanding his opinion of her erroneous teaching, and actually labouring to prove, first that certain doctrines are unscriptural, and next that those identical doctrines are distinctly maintained by the Church of England, whose bread the digestive powers of his conscience permit him still contentedly to eat.

My brethren, there can be no use in seeking o shut our own eyes against the existence of these unhappy circumstances in the Church, nor,-although we should never. upon any account, needlessly or gratuitously oring them forward, - in striving to cloak in the ministry of the Church; and must them from the observation of other men. We have to be thankful, in conjunction with these and other causes of sorrow, -such as no longer be permissible within her bosom. our want of discipline, our hampered or zanization, our manifold sins, all pregnant with the production of dissent,- we have to be thankful for great mercies and privileges extended to our Church and great hopes which we may warrantably conceive of her rapidly specially ordained instrument for advancing of his salary, although he had served them but ten months; and they provided for the may, in fact, look upon the very elements, in conveyance of the family to a part of the town many instances, of strife and disquietude and many instances, of strife and disquietude and alarm, as among the indications of a spirit stirred within her which will not rest till it shall have been permitted to accomplish mighty things :-- no great movement, collisting high feelings and ardent sympathies in fence of our cause are not only necessary and Religion, can well take place among infirm and fallible men, without manifesting the incidental consequence of excesses, obliquities, land irregularities of thought and action, and

to vex the Church in her state of probation, ever fail to be most busy where fresh impulses have been given to her zeal; and, if he cannot check the onward career of her champions, at least by specious appearances thrown in their way, to lure some of them aside in their pursuit.

I am well aware that among my brethren now before me, there are some who, at present, are little concerned in several of the points upon which I have touched:-men whotoiling through miry ways in the forest, or traversing, at another season, through snowstorms, the weste howling wilderness, seek out the scattered sheep of Christ and meet them, a few here and a few there, for divine worship, in the log-built school-house, or the unpainted and unfinished wooden Church, with its rough and temporary fittings, -cannot afford to be distressed about all the niceties of order or the materials of solemn and dignified effect. Yet even in situations like these, the grave decencies of the English ritual and the simple distinctive appendages of the English Clergy, bespeak a reverence not wisely disregurded, and wake up a train of beneficial associations. And the habits of the Church ought to be given: the system of the Church established in its regularity, in the infancy of settlement, so as to grow up with its alvance. But however humble, however rude, may be the scene of your labours, you have higher things in your hands as ministers of God, than any which relate to mere external auxiliaries of devotion or venerable forms. And God claims of the Papacy - faut does not in the forbid that in upholding the usages of the Auglican Church or pleading the precedents of would not have encouraged the advancement acclesiestical antiquity, we should resemble of the Church of Rome; but, guarding against those zealots who are described by an early historian of the Church. "Such." he says, "as like of these rights." (i. c. these in particular of which he is speaking.- I take the passage from a very old English translation. through which clone. I happen to have access lef scriptural instruction, and to the chains of by the Coronation Oath, administered by the to this writer, -, a such as like of those rites no command them unto the posterity for laws. But to pen in paper the infinite and divers ceremonies and customes therework cities and countries, would be a very tedious piece of work, and scarce, nay un-possible to be done.23 And again he speaks of some who, neglecting the precepts of the Goods, "yet contend about holidaies as it were for file and death: they despise the commandments of God and establish them canons of their own " i. e. of than 2 million of British Protestants, the Rocourse, as of authority superior to that of the word, or co-ordinate with it.

My brothren, I am devotedly attached to the Church of our fathers, and I have, in the exercise of the best judgment bestowed upon me, steered clear, through life, whatever of ium might threaten on the one side, or whatever applause might invite upon the other, of any compremise of Church principles by identifying masself with the proceedings of the great popular and mixed Associations of the day,the supporters of which will, I hope, at least extend to us who cannot co-slesce with them, the benefit of their own principles, which, recognising and countenancing all separations made upon the plea of conscience, and treatties of opinion, can hardly a fortic verse to our holding ourselves apart in our original position and maintaining intact our primitive regimen .-- Here, then, although in no feeling of harshness, in no haughty arrogation of exclusive privilege, in no contemptuous severity of judgment .- here I stand entrenched: hic murns aheneus esto: but let my tongue be palsied, let my right hand be withered, if ever I speak or write on behalf of the Church, her ministry, her ceremonies, her very sacraments, in a manner calculated to displace or disparage the direct, broad, earnest unshrinking proclamation of Salvation by the blood of my Saviour and by that alone, or the constant and faithful urgency of appeal to the hearts of hard-hearted worldlings and unthinking sinners,-of whatever privileges, attaching to the new covenant, they may have been made partakers,-to go immediately to God himself; to seek from the Lord a new heart and a new spirit and proy, in the strivings of a contrite bosom, that they may be made new creatures in Christ Jesus.

THE EARL OF RODEN'S LETTER ON BEHIALF OF THE IRISH PROTESTANTS.

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF THE BRUTISH EMPIRE In a season of great danger and trial, under

much obloque and manifold provocations, we have determined to appeal to you.

We ask you to hear us calmly, and to give to our case your earnest and practical consideration, not led away by vague prejudices and hasty judgments.

There are some who use towards us the language of contempt and insult, and others who exhibit to our cause only apathy or impatience; and there are too many who are professors of Protestantism, but who object but feebly even to the religious tenets of the Church of Rome.

'We address not such as these-we expect no sympathy from them; but we appeal to those millions of our fellow countrymen who are still willing to maintain their protest against Rome, and to uphold the religion of the Reformation.

We feel that our cause is good, and that we can prove it to be so; that our principles are true, and our conclusions sound; and, further, that the means we desire to adopt for the deeffectual, but righteous, legal, and constitutional.

" Socrates Scholasticus, Hanmer's translation.

that the good will and cordial aid of British Protestants should be engaged in our behalf;

It is our belief, that the true principles of loved, or more soundly maintained, than in Ireland; and we mountfully believe and fear that our fall would be felt throughout Christendom as a blow to the cause of truth.

but as very intimately, connected with your own; and when you read our address, cast off all such impressions as may have been made upon you by the levity, the unfairness, the bitterness, and the scorn, which have hitherto been too often manifested towards this important question.

No proof is needed of the eager support that. was given by Irish Protestants to the present Administration on their accession to power, intently and analously observe, whilst your There were, indeed, misgivings amongst some enemies as keenly watch, your every movesagacious observers of events; but the greater ment; me act of disobedience to the laws by number buried the past in oblivion, and again the humblest individual amongst you reacts trusted those who before had disappointed upon the character of the Irish Protestant, and them. While there was then, as there is now, gives occasion to the enemy to malign our no indisposition whatever on the part of the glotious cause. It is ours and voins; our in-Protestants of Ireland to co-operate with the terests are vitally identified with yours, and Government in a truly liberal and conciliatory one member cannot suffer without an influence course towards their Roman Catholic country - | upon the rest. men, and no desire to withheld from them the advantages of civil equality, it was hoped and many of you coffer the state of insecurity believed that a Conservative Government would have endeavoured to remedy and reverse the ruinous policy of their predecessors, as regarded this part of the empire; that they would not have encouraged the advancement its encroachments, that they would have befriended the Protestant cause, and zehlonely consulted its interests : that, in questions relating to religion and education in Ireland, due [energy shoull be exerted to secure, to the regard would have been paid to the principles atmost, a faithful representation of your printhat Reformed faith which is interwoven with i the constitution, recognised by the laws, and is the comer-stone of the British monarchy.

Such were our expectations. We challenge the most moderate to point out in the policy ! of the present Administration any signs of affection to the Protestant cause, or any symptoms of resistance or discontagement to the march of the Church of Rome.

In the face of the remonstrances of more man Catholic College of Maynooth has been permanently endowed; the conscientions objections of Protestants to the National System of Education have been disregarded; and a peremptory refusal has been given to the teasonable Petition of a large body of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of Ireland, for aid to instruct the children of the Protestant poor in a manner conformable to their faith.

Whatever may be the judgment of the peode of Great Britain as to the merits of the Irish scheme of National Education, differing so much from that of England, few of them will deny that the scruples of those who regard Scripture vs an essential part of education ought to be provided for as carefully as the scruples of those who claim the authority to exclude it.

We are, therefore, compelled to the startling conclusion, by manifold proofs, that the policy of the Minister is to attempt to govern Ireland by means of the Roman Catholic party, and to secure their influence and co-operation by continued concessions.

We cannot out apprehend, therefore, that heavier blows, and greater discouragements are still in store for us, that there may yet be a more direct violation of the constitution, as, for instance, by the endowment of the clergy and Church of Rome-and that from the policy of the Government, the maintenance of the Established Charch in Ireland, although a fundamental article of the Union. may be seriously endangered.

But there are other and obvious causes of deep anxiety to Irish Protestants; they find themselves encompassed by a wide-spread and fearful conspiracy, and our fair country has been made notations amonest the nations of Europe as a land of blood and crime; the perpetrator of the foulest murder escapes into triumphant security, and the arm of the law is atterly powerless.

We will not dwell upon this fact; but we carnestly beseech you, in forming an estimate of the conduct and circumstances of an Irish Protestant, to give full room and weight to this sad and horrible ingredient. To associate firmly and peacefully in the carnest spirit of men who feel the importance of religious truth, and with the cordial loyalty which renders full obedience to the law, has been the thought, and is the wish of the Protestants of does is greefed by his adherents. Ireland; let your judgment as to this desire be deliberate and impartial.

We have confidence in that veneration for constitutional liberty which makes an Englishman jealously watchful over the right of wish to unite for an object we held to be legal, Conservative, and religious, has been met by the Government with an act both arbitrary and harsh. In the late dismissal of magistrates all consideration of their object has been discarded, and a principle established, that to unite for an object illegal and unconstitutional, shall incur an equal penalty, and must be treated alike.

How far is this principle to be pushed? Are we to understand that all Irish magistrates are prohibited from being connected with any Association, or any movement of a political

If so, any Government of the day may convert the magistracy into a body of political

But to our success and safety it is essential [partisans, Would such a course be pursued or submitted to in England?

We cannot believe that a cause so righteous and that their sober and solemn, attention as ones, and so momentous to the destinies of should be given to the question of Irish Pro- this great empire, can be wanting in support testantism, and the peculiar position of the from the people of Great Britain. However this may be, we despair not; the truth of God, which we desire to uphold, teaches us the reformed faith are nowhere more ardently not to fear, for there is no restraint with him, "to save by many or by few."

To our Protestant brethren in Ireland we would now address a few words :- Undoubted om as a blow to the cause of truth. Joyalty has ever distinguished you as a Do not look on our interests as remotely, faithful Protestant people. We trust you would not stoop from your high position to seek aid from any source which the spirit of the laws and constitution forbids or condemns. We need not urge you, we hope, against weakening your union by administering oetlis, or using secret signs, a system which modern sedition has promoted, and the law has denounced.

The friends of that faith which you profess

We are conscious of the severe triels which and restlemners which the evil policy of man has generated by the discountement of the good and loyal, and the encouragement sof the bold and the bad." Be calm and united, confident that your principles can never perish.

You can wield lawful weapons with all the confidence of men who know their cause is righteons. The great constitutional arena is the House of Commons; and, therefore, every ciples in Parliament. If the registries are neglocted, your political influence is paralyzed; if perseveringly attended to, some, perhaps much, benefit may arise. We therefore exrnestly implore you not to be deceived, or persunded to abandon the battle of the registry. Political privilege involves political responsihey, and your neglect or apathy is triumph to

You have, under every difficulty, the assurance that the darkest cloud with which buman tyranny can over-shadow you, cannot obscure the bright bow of Christian hope, nor obstruct the voice which ever invites you to hear him who is our peace. England earnet abanden you without sacrificing her Proteslantism, and forsaking her God.

(Signed,) Roben, Chairman. (London Times.)

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

While Czersky in Western Prussia, Pribit in Berlin, Theiner in Silesia, and Licht in the Rhenish Previnces, with very many holding the same purely evangelical views, are devoting every energy to promote the true Bibleprosperity of the Apostolic Catholic Church, Bonce, accompanied by his brother and wiat, is still engaged in what may be termed, a triumphant procession through the south of Germany, and not without experiencing, as very recent accounts inform us, the dangers, as well as honours of greatness! From Worms, for example, where he received the most unbounded and flattering attention, he was attended as far as Geras-heim by above 200 friends and admirers, who thence intended to return home per steamboat in the evening, but the most fanatical attack was made upon them by an infuriated populace with whom, according to custom, women and policemen joined, and not only stones, but knives were used in the melée! The coolness and intrepidity of the gensd'armerie aloae prevented much bloodshed, but the disgraveful outrage must to cessarily be examined, and if possible its repetition prevented; though how ?-when the mob is snown to be but the instrument of those who should know better, - is a question easier put than answered.

Rongé publishes nothing, and, as far les we can learn, avoids whatever would identify him with the Rationalist leaders; yet he does not side with the Evangelicals either. Perhaps he is himself halting between two opinions. May God enlighten him fully, for his boundless popularity places him in a position of high responsibility! To his praise it must be noted, that bitherto no self-sufficiency, or hauteur, have been the result, as might so naturally be expected in a very young man, of the adulation with which all he says and

The Friends of Light are by late government regulations condemned to inactivity and comparative silence for the present . No publie meetings; no formation of branch socicties; no missionary tours in the cause of free expression of political opinions. We re- light, are suffered to take place, while the mind you that the very first indication of a principles advocated, and the changes desired, by these "Protestant Friends," are under investigation. Nor is there in those prohibitions anything inimical to eligious liberty, in as ir as that is guaranteed by existing laws in Prussia : for the clergy, having no colleagues in country parishes, ought to attend to paunite for a logal and Protestant purpose and to rochial duty, which is incompatible with constant travelling; political meetings are illegal; ecclesiastical meetings can only take place by orders of the constituted ecclesiastical nuthorities; associations and branch societies must be approved before they can legally exist; therefore, the government could, and has laid a restraining hand on all the operations of the Friends of Light, without any

* The infidel Association; see Herean of Oct. 2.

long existing ones. The political position of the Catholic dissidents is yet a very equivocal one; the Saxon Chamber has dehated on the question of their recognition, as a religious community, and decided against the measure at present, on the ground, that their principles as a body, are not as yet sufficiently defined, and permanently settled, so as to admit of pronouncing their doctrine and worship Evangelical. There is much talk of a general council being summoned in Germany, for the friendly discussion of religious differences. and to facilitate, if possible, the adoption of some general course of policy, by which religious liberty, properly so called, may be preserved, and political intigues, under the name of religion, be guarded against. Certes a problem of difficult solution in our days, in which Jesuitical and Socialist efforts are mining society in opposite directions? The former are specially active in Bohemia at present, whether in their own name, or in that of "the brotherhood of the immaculate heart of the blessed Virgin," for which they busy themselves to procure adherents, by the distribution of tracts, pictures, and miracle-working medallions, which find, of course, high favour with an ignorant and superstitious populace. But despite all their craft, and really praiseworthy diligence in their calling, a reaction has begun. Ronge's writings have, no one knows how, eluded the vigilance of the literary Douane, and found entrance among the people. Many of the ancient noblesse are believed never to have abjured, in heart, the doctrine which their forefathers sealed with their blood, and the spirit of Huss is suspected yet to burn purely, though se-cretly, in many a Bohemian heart: if so, we may yet live to receive good news from that far, and most interesting country !- Corresp. of Continental Echo.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1845.

We have found so much interesting intelligence to glean from the papers before us, that there remains neither space enough nor time for us to occupy with extended remarks of our the little room which remains, with the following piece taken from the Washington Nat. Intelligencer :-

"Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talents of its editor, by the quantity of editorial matter task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of words-words, upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in "one weak, washy, everlasting flood," and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions; and yet his paper may be a meagre and poor concern. But what is the labour, the toil of such a man, largely to that imposed on the judicious, wellwith an hourly consciousness of his responsi-bilities and duties, and devotes himself to cons are specially sent, among other things, the conduct of his paper with the same care to pray for the people, which is very different who thought the Society, in its views and with an hourly consciousness of his responsiand assiduity that a sensible lawyer bestows upon a suit, a humane physician upon a papreciated, by the general conduct of his paper -its tone-its temper--its uniform, consistent course-its principles-its aims-its manliness -its dignity-its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is, how they can find time or room " to write

In presenting to our readers two Extracts from the recently published Charge to the Clergy of this Diocese, delivered by the Lord Bishop of Montreal on the 2nd of last conveyed at the very moderate charge of 2d. sale at Messrs. Cary & Co's in this city, Armour & Ramsay in Montreal, and Eastwood & Co., Toronto.

distinguished characters in English History, out of which selection will be made of those whose statues are to be placed in the new Houses of Parliament in London. We will try to get some friend to go through the whole of the first list and give some short account of each of these characters for our fourth page tical affairs is carrying on between the above in successive numbers. It is a somewhat two parties—the Court of Aldermen making curious list to look over. Divinity gives a representations to their Sovereign at a formal poor chance for distinction; only two theologians have united the suffrages of the Committee as worthy of the distinction proposed : the Venerable Bede, and the Judicious Hooker. let them. From the accounts which have Being a Sovereign, is a little better; yet only three have been unanimously adopted out of the "Friends of Light," and what they rethe number who have held sway in the pudiate is that of the true evangelical Clergy British Isles. Fighting gives a good chance of the National Church, to whom the King -Literature very fair-the Law and Politics gives his support. We introduce the matter pretty well- Arts and Science alike-Philanthrony shares the same as Divinity. We are well content. Divinity and Philanthropy remarks are directed, and the German Catholics would no longer be what they profess to be, if earthly distinction were their reward. We must confess that we could wish the of our next number, as a document of abiding proportion of warriors to the men of other interest.

arbitrary enactment, but merely by enforcing professions to be somewhat less than it is: thirteen Generals and Admirals, to five men of Science! It is to be observed that in the second list, the proportion of men of War is considerably smaller, and the Theologians come in for it there, finely.

> ERRATA .- We regret that several grave ty pographical errors slipt into our last week' issue, which, we trust, our readers will admit to be a somewhat unusual occurrence with us. In the first Editorial, second page, 16th line, for "which promise increasing prosperity of our part of Her Majesty's dominions" read: "which promise increasing prosperity to this part of Her Majesty's dominions."
> In the second column of the same page 9th line from the bottom, for " Commons'

> read : " Commoners." In the fourth column, under the head PARISH OF QUEREC, for " Candidates for that right," read : " Candidates for that rite."

Songs or Zion, being a Selection of English and German Hymns, translated into Hebrew by Stanislaus Hoga. Published by the London Society for the Conv. of Jews.—The kindness of a friend has placed on the Editor's table a neat little volume under the above title, the value of which is heightened by the circumstance that it was used by the givet himself at the Christian Protestant worship in the Holy Land. The Editor has examined it with lively interest, but it was with somewhat of a shock that he found Hehrew coerced into rhyme and metre. It is probably from ignorance on his part, but really until he saw it done under such auspices as those by which this publication is set forth, he could not have thought that to be in accordance with the genius of that venerable language. The book contains 16 Hymns, with a Doxology, in English, and 6 in German, some of which are long ones and admit of loing divided for successive seasons of worship: the whole translated into the corresponding metres in Hebrew. The Hymns are well selected for animating effect upon worshippers on Zion's hill and of Israel's pes-

IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION.—In one of the English papers recently arrived, one of Burns' publications (Lessons for the Days of Diocese under His Lordship's supervision. own. We do better than that, by filling up the Week) is criticized as containing statements at variance with the teaching of the ing before mentioned, and introduced the Church of England, and therefore not to be business in an address expressive of his circulated by those sincerely attached to her "full, hearty, and sincere support" to the doctrines. One of the passages quoted, was enterprise, though he "could not disguise the printed thus:

which it contains. It is comparatively an easy and to administer the holy sacraments, and to the chasms and want which there was in our preach to them in the name of Christ " &c. system, arising from no fault whatever, on From this it seemed as if the book meant to the part of the ministers of the Church, but point out that the people were to be taught to from extraordinary circumstances of the counpray for the priests and deacons. But there try, with immense masses of the population was a comma omitted in printing, and the gathered together in small spaces, rendering passage ought to have stood thus:

"The priests and deacons are sent by the bishop to teach the people, to pray for them, their education-however great their learning who displays his "leaded matter" ever so and to administer the holy sacraments, and to and plety - to do every thing which is preach to them in the name of Christ ? &c. wanted. His Lordship frankly declared that informed editor, who exercises his vocation Here the simple restoration of a comma shows there were many persons-is many of his own

to apply to the latter sense. It is as true that of a party; that it was anything of the kind, upon a suit, a humane physician upon a pattern, without regard to show or display I indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper, is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more time employed in selecting, is far more tree shown by his selections than anything else; and that we all know is half the battle. But as we have said, an editor ought to be estimated and his labours understood and apternal conduct of his paper.

It is as true that to a party: that it was anything of the kind. He people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for priests and deacons should pray for the people should pray for the latter sense. It is as true that the said deacons should pray for the latter sense. It is an deacons should eacons should pray for the latter sense. It is an it is that tries that the people should pray for the latter sense. It is that tries that the total the people should pray for the flowers, it is the first that it was anything of the kind.

Comforts With regard

Comforts to the refusal, which was to be anticipated, of the flowers to the people should pray doctrine of the Church of England.

We will just add another quotation from the "I may as well here mention that many

THE REV. DR. WOLFF .- A fund for provid-Christian philanthropist having been raised to July, we take the opportunity of stating, the amount of £800, a meeting of the subwhat may not be generally known, that our scribers was held in London on the 1-Ith of cate their names to the priests, and in general to Post Office regulations-very liberal in this October, for the purpose of deciding upon the particular-allow of such a pamphlet being manner in which it was to be appropriated. It would appear that the Reverend gentleman had not only exposed his life and liberty in (weighing 2 ounces). The publication is for his chivalrous expedition for the rescue of the two British officers, Stoddart and Connolly, the accounts of whose sad fate were unfortunately confirmed by his hazardous undertaking, but he was actually some £400 out of pocket in consequence of it. A resolution was passed On our fourth page, we insert the lists of to the effect that the sum collected should be transferred to Dr. Wolff's private account, and the meeting separated.

> THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE BERLIS COURT OF ALDERMEN .- Considerable interest has been excited by the circumstance that a kind of discussion upon theology and ecclesiasaudience, and the latter expressing his dissent and disapprobation in a long and explicit reply, to which, it is said, the Aldermen are going to present a rejoinder, if the King will come to hand, we are afraid that the cause mainly with a view to point out again the distinction which is to be made between the under Czersky's and Ronge's influence who are not in any wise adverted to. We intend to insert His Majesty's reply in the first page Mn. Eurron,

ECCLESIASTIC AL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. Payments to the Treasurer at Quebec on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of November, 1845 :-Nov. 12th-Jeffery, W. H. Sub-

scription to 1st July, 1841 £1 5 0 20th—Penn, R. ditto, to 1st July, 1815....... Invenis Academicus, Donation....

SPECIAL FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.

Nov. 3d-Collection at Point Leviper Rev. R. R. Burrage,... 3 " Ditto at N. Liverpool-per do. 3 6th-Ditto at Faton-per Rev. J. Taylor..... 0 10 " 7th-Ditto at Nicolet-per Rev. H. Burges. 1 Rev. G. Milne. . . . 2 " - Ditto at New Carlisle-per ditto · 18th-Ditto at Stanbridge-per Rev. W. Jones. . . . 0 18 14 " 21st-Ditto at Sherbrooke-per Rev. W. W. Wait ... 3 11 " - Ditto at Lennoxville-per £19 9 73

T. TRIGGE, Treast. C. Socy. Quebec, 1st Dec. 1845.

SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY .- Bristol Branch .-- A public meeting was held at Brisof on the 15th of October, for the purpose of patronage of the Bishops of London and of Winchester, was communicated to our readers on the 30th of May last year. It appears that the success of the plan has been so satisfactory as to lead the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (J. H. Monk, D D.) to the conclusion that it was desirable to him to encourage the introduction of it into the He took the Chair, accordingly, at the meet-"The priests and deacons are sent by the much censure." He considered that such a it utterly impracticable for those gentlemen, however ardent their zeal-however excellent The objection to the passage was intended temtency, calculated to advance the interests Lordship continued thus:

same book: "St. Paul said, God forbid that years ago I wished that our Church ha! is to have three rooms and necessary conve-I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord adopted, from the early practice of the Chris- niences, to be free of all taxes, and plentifully Jesus Christ.' St. Paul had much to suffer tian Church, the custom of having ministers supplied with water and gas, for 2s. 61. a upon this piece of Scripture interpretation: that there is a spirit amongst as of inquiry into According to this, what St. Paul gloried in the antiquities of the Christian Church, I hope always has been this, that we should have a class of deacons whose duty should be to lat Chatworth can be more beautiful." ing a testimonial for this intrepid traveller and do that which all deacons promise in the ordination service to perform- to search out the poor and ignorant persons, and communi- joying themselves in the park on Sunday go amongst the poor; which was more than the priest himself could do in a large popula- for every sect and denomination abound. tion: the object of the society was somewhat | Jackson says he is sure he shall create as vithoroughly convinced that it cannot be looked upon as an innovation on the practices of our Church. In the meantime let us see whether such an institution as we are met this day to found may not partly supply this want. I do not wish at all to disguise the objections which have reached my ears; I am told, but I must in truth say I do not think that there is much danger, that the persons thus em-ployed, from having less cultivated minds, and from having been brought up in other ocupations, might, perhaps, be too much puffed up by the position in which they are placed as instructors of others, and ask for admission into the ministry, and that if refused they would leave the Church and become ministers of some Dissenting denomination. But let me say that, according to my notions, if such measures as we now contemplate are made extensive and effectual, I trust Dissent itself will be so greatly diminished that there will not be much fear of persons who are attached to the Church leaving it to join Dissenters. Further, I will say, that until something of the kind be done, we must expect that the people will be carried away from the Church to ministers who are somewhat nearer to their own level in life, and who will take pains to inform them of things which a clergyman

MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

possibly be telling to every individual."

over many thousands of parishioners cannot

Seeing the above attractive announcement the other day in a newspaper, I turned with

discovery which was pronounced so important; wondering at the same time if some new comet had made its appearance, or whether the North West passage had at last been found, or something invented which was designed to benefit the whole human race. What was my disappointment, then, to perceive that it was nothing more than the discovery of a mine of diamonas at Bahia which was announced as so important! The account also stated that the mine was very abundant and the diamonds "to be had for the fetching;" and that crowds of emigrants were flocking there from all quarters, eager to be enriched that there is now a population of 40,000 souls on the desert spot which, hardly three years since, was uninhabited! Reflections of the most melancholy character were caused by reading this account, so faithfully descriptive of the general blindness and wilfulness of man. What a picture does it present to us! Thousands of our fellow creatures eagerly braving every danger and hardship to obtain the tempting treasure before them, although they can enjoy their gains but for a short time, and their very abundance diminishes their value! Alas, how many are there who will even extend their arms to receive "that pearl of great price" which is so freely offered to them? How many who strive to lay up treasure in Heaven where neither moth nor rust corrupt and thieves do not break through nor steal? In whatever way we compare the two objects to be attained, the one far exceeds the other in value and importance : are the diamonds rich? "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." Are they abundant? God's mercy and grace are inexhaustible. Are they easily obtained? God's everlasting arms are always ready to receive those who come to him in penitence and faith. The one we can enjoy forming a Branch of the above named insti-tution, the foundation of which, under the is despised, the other eagerly sought for. Well may we conclude in the words of the Jewish Law-giver, "Oh that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end."

A CHURCHMAN.

Quebec, Nov. 1845.

To Correspondents .- J. A.'s lines have heen read to the Unknown, without showing, in order to meet the writer's wish-and he says they will do very well for a first attempt, as they are given, but not for publication. The rhyme in the first verse is not correctbishop to teach the people to pray for them, Society tended in a great degree to fill up we'll and ne'er the Unknown always falls a grumbling. Now this is not intended to discourage, he says, but J. A. should get some friend to advise him privately, and defer publishing as yet. As for the Editor himself, he always advises writers to confine themselves to prose: let their prose he as musical as they can make it flow, without attempts at rhyme and metre. It will be found that he appropriates the smallest possible space to poetry; and several good pieces which have been furnished have been laid aside because too long. The urgent business of life is all prose, all prose. W. W. received.

Volitical and Vocal Antelligence.

gantic enterprise) is building houses for 300 families of work-people, each of which for Christ's sake; he was persecuted for of an inferior class in society,—that is of in-week for each family. These houses adjoin being a Christian." The criticizer, Mr. ferior qualifications to those required of the warehouses and docks, where the people Gabriel Kennard, jun., of East Farleigh, regular clergy,—and I never could see any are to be employed, and thence is to run a where the book is circulated, justly remarks reason why this should not be done; and now railroad to the sea, and every man liking to bathe will be conveyed there for a penny. There are to be wash-houses, where a woman was his suffering for Christ, and not Christ's that this particular one of them will not he will be able to wash the linen of her family suffering for him. forgotten. My own notion, held long ago, for 2d.; and 180 acres have been devoted to a park, which Paxton has laid out, and nothing

[Some very questionable satisfaction is here expressed at the numbers who were seen enthe description then proceeds, more satisfacto similar, and that one may be established in gorous a public opinion against the publicthis district is my sincere desire, as I am house as is to be found in the highest classes."

Lord Brougham, upon Inish Agitation.

The Observateur Français contains an extract from a letter addressed by Lord Brougham to a friend in France, descriptive of the good feeling entertained by every respectable Englishman towards France, and deprecating the mischievous endeavours of French politicians to sow discord between the two nations. The extract concludes thus : " As to what you say about Ireland, your thunderholts of war need not reckon upon that part of our empirenothing can be more weak than the anti-English party there. Our Government has shown itself resolved to permit no outrage of its authority; and we know here (a thing of which you are profoundly ignorant in France) that all these harangues and these meetings in Ireland are nothing but sound and smoke. The agitators want to get money, and the other chiefs love noise, but none of them will move a single step, and I can assure you that no one thinks of it the least in the world. In the mean while, our Government has done much to give contentment to the people of Ireland; on the other hand, their priests are divided among themselves, whilst the agitators do not know now what to do."

HUDSON TESTIMONIAL. A handsome subscription has been made for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Hudson, the so-called Railway-King, a testimonial of the value put ment and efficiency of Railways. It has been decided to effect the object by founding extensive buildings under the name of the

some curiosity to ascertain what was the great | Hudson Alinshouses. The Examiner pleasantly observes that, of course, the charity will be appropriated to the benefit of "persons ruined by railway speculation." ...

> RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES .- John Clinton, an American, was lately arrested in England on a charge of forgery, and his delivery was demanded by virtue of the recent treaty between Great Britain and the States, for reciprocally deliver-ing up delinquents to each other. The pri-soner pleaded that the offence was alleged to have been committed before the passing of the Act of Parliament, for delivering up delinquents, and the Act could not have a retrospective effect. The Lord Mayor decided against him, but on his being brought before Mr. Baron Platt, by Haheas Corpus, that Judge gave an elaborate opinion that the Act applied only to persons who had committed a crime after the passing of it, and also fled from justice after the passing of it. He therefore ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

THE REVENUE .- The last quarterly returns of the revenue show a decrease amounting to £800,000, as compared with the corresponding quarter in 1814. In order to understand the reason for such a decrease, it should be borne in mind that the reductions made by Sir R. Peel in the last session of parliament, in the customs and excise duties, amounted to £3,330,000-namely Sugar Duties, £1,300,000; Export Duties (Coals), £118,000; Cotton, (about) £700,000; Sundries, £320,000; Auction Duties, £250,000, and Glass, £642,000.

MANIFESTO OF THE PEOPLE OF THE RO-MAN STATES,-The Journal des Debats furnishes a document under the above title, which has been secretly printed, addressed to the " Princes and People of Europe," and extensively distributed in the legations. It refers to the promise given by Pius VII., at his restoration to the papal dominions, that he would " establish a regimen analogous to that of the former kingdom of Italy "-his return afterwards "to the odious past," and altogether his "cruel deceptions." On the other hand, great credit is taken for "the quiet attitude" which the people of the Roman States " preserved during the disturbed state of public feeling," even "in the years 1821 and 1822, when Naples and Turin set up the cry of liberty." Instead of evincing gratitude for this forbearance on the part of the people, the Pontifical Court, it is stated, " wished to take vengeance upon the thoughts, the sentiments, and the secret wishes of the people both by "po-litical inquisitions," and " by putting in ac-tive operation the tribunal of the Holy Office." Pope Pius VII. was succeeded by Leo XII., under whom "one Rivarola" is described as having "compressed and afflicted the provinces :- and when death removed this pontiff, his successor Pius VIII., " following his predecessor's footsteps, never dreamed of removing the public grievances." When a vacancy again occurred, the people, without effort or violence, brought about an amelioration of the forms of the government, but the armed interference of Austria restored arbitrary power, and Pope Gregory XVI. had granted none of those ameliorations which even Austria, in conjunction with France, England, and Prussia, endeavoured to persuade the papal court to introduce. The court " detested all innovations" and paid no attention to even the most moderate requests. After some further statements of the failure of every hope to obtain their just demands by peaceable methods, it is endeavoured to justify the resort to arms, and the following summary is given of the demands which the discontented make upon the Sovereign Pontiff:

"That he give an amnesty to all political prisoners or accused from the year 1821 up to the present period; that he give a civ and criminal code modelled upon those of other nations of Europe, embracing the publicity of debate, the institution of the jury, the abolition of confiscation, and likewise that of the pain of death for crimes of high treason; that the tribunal of the Holy Office shall exercise no jurisdiction upon laymen, and that the latter no longer submit to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical tribunals; that political offences shall always be judged by the ordinary tribunals and according to the ordinary forms; that the municipal councils be elected freely by the citizens, and the choice approved by the Sovereign; that these councils elect provincial Councils upon a triple list presented by the Municipal Councils, and that the Sunreme Council of State be named by the Sovereign from the lists presented by the Provin cial Councils; that the Supreme Council of State, resident at Rome, have the surveillance of the finances and the public debt; that it moreover have a deliberative voice upon the receipts and expenditure of the State, and a consultative voice upon other general subjects; that all civil and military employments be granted to laymen; that public instruction no longer he confined to the bishops and clergyreligious instruction their exclusive right; that the censorship of the press be confined to preventing outrages on the divinity of the Catholic religion, on the Sovereign, and on private individuals; that the foreign troops be dismissed; that a civic and rural guard be instituted, which will be charged with the maintenance of public order, and the observance of the laws. " Lastly, that the Government enter upon

all social ameliorations which the spirit of the age demands, and which are practised by the other European Governments.

The outbreak occasioned by the discontent thus set forth has been effectually put down for the present; but it would be vain to suppose that the quietness which has been restored will be of long duration, if the Papal government have not something better than brute force to oppose to the malecontents. Great enthusiasm had been excited at Florence, by an unlooked-for decision on the part of the Grand Duke with regard to the Roman refugees who had entered his territory. Instend of delivering them up to the Pope, he ordered their embarkation at the port of Leghorn for that of Marseilles, thus putting them out of the reach of the Papal authorities.

MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

The French Consul at Bahia has addressed a remarkable report to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at home, announcing the discovery, at the distance of eighty leagues from that capital, of an abundant mine of diamonds-a source of incalculable wealth to the province. It lies in a desert place, uninhabited, and scarcely accessible,—and was discovered by mere accident. The head of a rich English company has already exported, it is said, nearly 200,000l, worth of its produce; and as the working of the mine is left to any one who will, there is a race at present for its treasures. Eight or nine thousand emigrants, from all parts of Brazil, have already pitched their tents on the savage and unwholesome spot; -and to the inhabitants of a crowded Enropean state, the very thought of a jewelmine to be ransacked at pleasure-diamonds to be had for the fetching-is a temptation likely, we should think, to attract adventurers, even if the Upas tree stood in the way.-Athenœum, C.cl. 4.

Last week, we gave our readers some account-from a report sent by the French Consul to his government-of a diamond mine which has been discovered in the province of Bahia; and we have since found some details in a Brazilian paper, - which we are tempted to quote, for the singular effect produced by a narrative of facts that can only be given in language recalling the marvels of Oriental fiction. "Some years ago," says the journal in question, " veins of gold were accidentally discovered in the Assuara; and a crowd of contrabandists soon flocked to that desert portion of Bahia-situate not far from the southern banks of San Francisco-in search of fortune. The gold, however, was but the harbinger of more marvellous wealth ere long to be found. The labours of the miner extended on every side; and diamond-strata were soon discovered, of richness incalculable. In every stream and on every hill of these districts, and of the vast plain of Sincara, treasures inestimable, in gold and precious stones, presented themselves spontaneously to the hand of man. Attracted by the rumour, multidudes of emigrants from the town and province of Bahia, from Minas, and even from Rio-Janeiro, crowded thither, to quench the universal thirst at this jewel-fountain. It is scarcely three years since the first ounce of gold was found in this region-then a desert; forty thousand souls. It would be difficult, says this journal, to credit all that is told of the product of these new mines, if the letters and confirm the wildest of them. One letter says, "Gold is common and abundant in every brook, and throughout the entire district; but no man regards it-all are gathering dia-monds."-"Our readers may form an idea," the paper adds, "of the importance of these treasures, when they know that a single packet-ship exported lately, from Bahia to Europe, diamonds to nearly the value of 1,000 contos de reis (upwards of 106,000l); although the larger portion of these precious stones are carried first to Rio-Janeiro, -- where, because of a greater abundance of capital and better acquaintance with the sort of traffic, they fetch higher prices .- Ibid, Oct. 11.

THE GREATEST RACE EVER KNOWN

-The greatest race the world ever saw is while we write, "coming off," and all mercantile Europe, in auxious expectation, is awaiting the issue. The abettors and originators of the race are the Austrian and French Governments; the latter with its long-organized and highly-perfected system of conveyance at its disposal, the Austrian Government with no other reliance than on the intrepid, enterprising, and enduring Waghorn, whose name history will ever associate with the opening and improvement of the communications with India. Long distant will the racers be from each other in their course, though they will start and terminate in one point. Bombay is to be the place of departure, and London that of arrival. From Bombay to Alexandria both will be in juxtaposition, their speed being regulated by circumstances beyond their control. The true start will be from Alexandria; Waghorn taking his course from that port to Trieste, and the carriers of the French mail pursuing their usual route to Marseilles. One will proceed through Germany to Ostend, the other through France to Calais, thence bending their course both to Dover, and by railroad to London. The time for leaving Bombay was to be the 1st inst., and the appearance of one or other of the contending racers may be daily, perhaps hourly, looked for. We will not venture to state what the odds are in this struggle. Certainly great disadvantages exist against the Austrians, having to traverse a country more uneven and difficult, and having couriers at their disposal less easy matter for pedestrians to face the storm practised and less capable of bearing fatigue, than the French, who have bred in this service a race of men supposed to be in these respects perfectly unrivalled. Austria can, therefore, scarcely lose credit by defeat; her success will in the greater degree confer honour and distinction. - English Paper.

The above terminated in favour of Austria. The Express vià Trieste reached the Times' Office on Friday morning the 31st of October; that via Marseilles on Sunday night the 2nd of November. Deducting the 48 hours' detention which the French mail lost at Alexandria, there still remain 14 hours in favour of the transmission through the Austrian States and Germany.

CITY OF NEW YORK .- The last census shows the population to be 180,365 males and 190.737 females; in all 371,102; an increase of 58,932 in five years. 95,373 of the above are natives of the British Isles; 43,447 of Germany and 3763 of France.

· LORD METCALFE'S DEPARTURE. -- As inti- found in their appropriate place in another week for Boston, there to embark for England. Below will be found His Lordship's address upon resigning the Government of Canada. Although his departure was so sudden, there was a general demonstration of the respect felt for his Lordship's public as well as private character, and of sympathy for his sufferings. The wharf and the streets leading thereto were crowded by citizens of all classes, and an address was presented to His Lordship at the steamboat by the Mayor on behalf of himself and the Council of the city, expressive of their extreme regret at the cause which deprived them of the continuance of his public services; and of their good wishes for his future happiness. While the address was being read, His Lordship was much affected, and after delivering the following reply was so overcome by his feelings that he burst into tears :--

. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind and loyal address.

" I feel so entirely overcome that I am unable to give expression to my feelings.

"I shall always retain a grateful sense of your kindness, and shall carry the recollection of it with me to my grave.

" May God bless you all !" At 3 o'clock, P. M., Lieut, Gen. the Earl of Catheart was sworn in Administrator of the Government pro. tem. and issued a proclama-

tion in accordance therewith. (From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary, Nov. 26)

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

"MONKLANDS, MONTREAL,

November 25th, 1845. "THE GOVERNOR GENERAL cannot take leave of Canada in the sudden manner which the state of his health renders necessary, without conveying to the Inhabitants of the Province his fervent wishes for their prosperity and happiness. He does not quit his post in pursuit of a cure for a complaint which is supposed to be incurable, nor for the preservation of a life which could not be better disposed of than in the service of Her Majesty, and in the evercise of honest endeavours to promote the welfare of this splendid Province; are in circulation, and persons receiving payout solely because the increasing ravages of his disorder deprive him of the power of performing the duties of his Office with the requisite efficiand it contains already a population exceeding having most graciously signified her accept- flooding the country with base coin, may be ance of his resignation, he is under the necessity of proceeding to a Port of Embarkation reports of trust-worthy eye-witnesses did not of the season should render his removal unsafe in the present state of his Health.

Whether the remaining term of his existence be brief or protracted, he can never progress of affairs in this portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

In retiring from his station, he has the satisfaction of believing that the prosperity of the Province is rapidly rewarding the Industry and Enterprise of its inhabitants; and that political dissensions and animosities have in a great degree subsided. He trusts that these Blessings will continue and increase.

In repeating the anxious desire which he willever tettin for the welfare of Canada, he cannot refrain from expressing his grateful sense of the cordial support which he has received from the Loyalty and public spirit of its Inhabitants; during the period of his Administration of the Government.

METCALFE.

BANK OF MONTREAL.-The last general statement of the offairs of this Institution, up to the 15th ult., shows the following gratifying results: Capital Stock, £750,000 0 0

Notes in circulation 569,156 13 0 Contingent Fund 75.500 0 0

Gold and silver on hand £ 146,625 4 3 Notes and checks of other banks, 33,208 18 8 Real Estate, 32,173 0 3 Notes Discounted. 1,481,526 12 1

THE WEATHER.-Since the last number of the Berean was issued, the weather has undergone a very great change, and winter, with the usual accompaniments of frost and snow, has commenced its reign. On Thursday last it rained hard and steadily all day, the wind being from the East: that night the wind shifted to Westerly, and there was a very severe frost, the mercury being as low as zero. On Friday, all the vessels in port, which were ready for sea, took advantage of the fair wind and got under weigh. extreme cold continued all Friday and Saturday; on Sunday the wind again changed to the Eastward, and snow began to fall. On Monday a snow-storm, with a violent gale from the eastward, such as is not often felt even in Quebec, rendered the streets almost impassable from the drifts with which they were choked, while the furious gusts of wind, whirling the snow before them, made it no even in town. It is almost needless to add that the season of navigation is now over; the last vessel for sea having left on Saturday, and all the steamers having gone to their winter quarters. The river is very much choked with fields of ice, rather unusually so

for this time of year. The Montreal Mail due on Tuesday morning was not able to reach town until 3 o'elock in the afternoon, on account of the state of the roads from the storm: yesterday the mail from the same quarter did not arrive until half-past 4 o'clock, r. M.: it brings nothing new from the seat of Government.

A horse was found dead in a snow-drift on the Charlesbourg road not far from Dorchester bridge last Tuesday, and it was feared that the man who owned him had perished. He, however, escaped. The Mercury mentions that a woman and child were discovered, in an exhausted state, on the Beauport road, and rescued from destruction by a person returning

Doubtless many other disasters will be announced from other parts of the country; but we fear the worst news will be from the vessels in the ice below, when full and authentic accounts are received. Such parti-culars as have already reached town will be at anchor at l'atrick's Hole, during the easterly

mated in the last number of the Berean, Lord column : meanwhile Serjeant Brady of the Metcalfe left Montreal on Wednesday of last Police, and three canoes with seven men each, have gone below for the purpose of obvessels below, and of rendering the necessary assistance to them. About £100, have been subscribed by the merchants in the Lower Town, to furnish the means for this charitable and praiseworthy enterprise.

> CASUALTIES.-The Rev. C. E. Belanger, R. C. missionary at Somerset, District of Three Rivers, while returning home from one of his stations on Sunday the 23rd ult., and two men with him, unfortunately lost their way in crossing a swamp, and all perished from cold. Mr. B. was only 31 years of age and much esteemed .- On Wednesday the 26th ult., a man engaged in blasting at one of the Coves was severely injured by the explosion. At the last accounts he was in a criticai state.

> Fine.-On Saturday evening the premises of Mr. Scott, Inkeeper, St. John Street, (which narrowly escaped destruction in the same way only a few days before) were again found to he on fire, but it was again speedily extin-guished. Workmen had been engaged in repairing the premises, and the fire is supposed to have taken in some boards left by them.

A prisoner named Thos. Cain, confined in the Jail on a charge of murder, tried to escape on Sunday evening last, but the attempt was discovered and frustrated by the sentry on duty. The insecure state of the Jail has been frequently noticed in the public journals, and ought to receive the attention of the proper authorities. It is manifestly unfair to commit prisoners to the custody of a person who is held responsible for their safe keeping, while at the same time he has not the means to prevent their escape.

Q. C. FIRE-WOOD SOCIETY .- The Wood Yard of this useful Society was opened on Monday last, for the season: subscribers can procure their tickets upon application to Mr. Sinclair, the Secretary, at Messrs. T. Cary & Co's office.

Counterfeit Coin .- A number of wellments in specie will do well to examine carefully the coins offered to them, and, if suspicion atraches, to institute an enquiry, so punished.

APPOINTMENTS :- By his Excellency the Governor General (25th November) -- Alexander Stewart Scott, Esquire, to be a commissioner Per Detimus Potestatem, for the administration of all Oaths requiring to be cease to regard with extreme interest the taken by persons holding or hereafter to be appointed to any Office under the Crown within that part of the Province heretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada.

By His Excellency the Administrator of he Government (27th November)—James Macaulay Higginson, Esquire, to be His Excellency's Private Secretary.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1st Dec. 1845. Number of prisoners under sentence by the Courts

Do. under the Police Ordinance, Military prisoner Detained as witnesses in a case of felony Debtors

Total, 86 (43 of the above are females.)

QUEBEC PIARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 21 Dec., 1845.

Mutton, per lb 0 3 a 0
Ditto, per quarter 0 0 a 0
Lamb, per quarter, 1 6 a 4
Veal, per lb 0 3 a 0 Do., per quarter 1 6 a Pork, per lb...... 0 5 a 0 Eggs. per dozen, 0 0 a 0 Potators, per bushel, 1 6 a 2

 Maple Sugar, per lb
 0
 3
 a
 0

 Oats per bushel,
 1
 8
 a
 2

 Hay per hundred bundles,
 25
 0
 a
 35

 Straw ditto ... 17 0 a 20 0
Fire-wood, per cord ... 10 0 a 13 6 Cheese per 1b. 0 43 a 0 5 Butter, fresh, per lb 0 10 a 0 0 Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb . . 0 5 a 0 7

Pot Ashes per cwt. . . 21s. 0d. a 21s. 6d.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The bark Montreal, for London, brigt, Elizabeth, for Glasgow, ship Sir Richard Jackson, barks Jane, Ceylon, and Jane Morrison, for Liverpool, sailed last Friday morning, with a fine westerly wind.

The barks Crusader, Mary Sharp, and Syria,

for Liverpool, sailed in the atternoon. The ship Laurel, also for Liverpool, sailed that evening.

The bark Maria, was hauled out from the Culde-Sac on Thursday evening. The steamer Pocahontas, and the Light-Ship, have been hauled up on the Patent Slip at Pointe

Levy.
The steamer Rowland Hill proceeded to winter quarters at Black's Cove on Friday. The steamer Canada, left for Sorel, on Wednes-

day night with seven barges. The bark Zealous, Douglas, hence for London on the morning of the 10th instant, discharged her pilot on the following morning at 6 o'clock,wind fresh at W. N. W .-- several sail in com-

Mr. Brown, pilot, who took down a vessel, returned on Sunday morning, and states that on Monday last, he saw a Schooner inside of Basque sland, broken up. Tuesday, saw the bark William, riding at anchor at the west end of Green Island, but she afterwards bore up for River du Loup, owing to the great quantity of ice. Wednesday, saw two barks at anchor at the Brandy Pots, wind casterly. Thursday saw three ships lying abreast of Cape an Diable, and Friday a bark off the Pillars. Saturday, saw six vessels lying off Crane Island, apparently endeavouring to get under weigh, wind southwest, and a great quantity of ice; one of them, a ship, brought up at the west end of the Island. In the alternoon of the same day saw a ship and a

wind, from Tuesday to Thursday night, did not leave that place, it is said, till Saturday morning, having been mable to weigh their anchors.

Mr. Gourdeau, pilot, who took down the bark Steadfast, arrived here Sunday night, and reports having left his vessel on Tuesday last, below Green Island, all well, wind westerly. He came up to the Island of Orleans in his boat, and states that he was at Grosse Isle on Saturday morning last, and saw several vessels pass that place with a fine westerly breeze, and in the afternon a bark and a ship also passed Grosse Isle and saw them until they were off Crane Island and that there were no vessels above that place at that time. Saw no ice in the river until Sa-

turday evening-Accounts have been received from Capt. Barclay, of the ship Sarah, hence on the 21st uit, for Liverpool, which state that he discharged his Pilot the following day, off Basque Island, a fine westerly breeze blowing at the time.

The steam ferry boat Dorchester, had a narow escape on Saturday night. She was proceeding down to bring up the Trinity Yacht, which was lying off St. Michel, and when off the upper end of the Island of Orleans, she was stove in by the ice, and leaked so fast that they had to run her on the Beauport Shoals, where she remained until they were enabled to step the leak, and she was run into the Cul-de-Sac.

The Trinity Yacht, succeeded in getting up on Sunday from St. Michel, where she was at anchor, and has got in at Martin's Wirarf.

The steamer Charlevoix was carried away from her moorings at the Napoleon Wharf, on Sunday by the ice, and drifted up the river, but succeeded in getting into a place of safety in one of the coves.

The Schooner laden with wheat, belonging to John Thompson, Esq., which broke away from the North America steamer, on Friday evening, off Point-aux-Trembles, has been taken into the River Carouge,

Mr. Firth, passenger in the bark Covenanter, hence for Liverpool on Tuesday the 25th ult., returned yesterday, and makes the foilowing report: The Covenanter having anchored at Patrick's Hole during the easterly wind last week got under weigh on Friday atternoon, but a leak being discovered which gained upon them, the ship was put back and run ashore at Goose Island. Mr. Firth and Capt. Patterson left the vessel on Sunday afternoon and landed on the south shore, from where they saw a vessel off the Pillars, supposed to be at anchor, and another at anchor, supposed to be the bark Montreal, ship Sir Richard Jackson, and barks Jane and Suir. The ship Sir Robert Peel passed on Saturday forenoon, off Crane Island, with a fine westerly orceze, and no ice.

Mr. Firth reports the roads almost impassable, and had to walk through the snow for several

MARRIED. About the 20th Oct., at O'Hara Hamlet, Gaspé

Basin, Geo. Farra, Esq., M. D. late of Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland, to Margaret youngest daughter of Henry O'Hara, Esq. At St. Luke's Church, Wellington Square, on

the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Hamilton, Hugh Cossart Baker, Esq., eldes son of Captain G. W. Baker. Bytown, late of the Royal Artillery, to Emma, eldest daughter of Henry Wyatt, Esq., late of Sucrey, England

DIED.

In the University of McGill College, on Monday, the 24th Nov. after four days' illness, James Park, Esq., of Simcoe, Talbot District, (C. W., Student in the Faculty of Medicine, in the 23rd year of his age.

Of typhus fever, on Friday, the 28th ult., the Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay, Rector of Cornwall. At Bytown, on the 22nd ult., Mary Clara Caro

line, youngest daughter of Joseph Aumond, Esq. aged 2 years 2 months and 14 days.

ENGLISH MAIL.

I ETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till WEDNES-

NOTICE.

LL persons in Destitution or Special Distress, A in consequence of the Fires of the 28th of relief as they may require.—All respectable persons may register the names of Distressed parties to them, from ELEVEN until ONE o'clock daily, from the 1st to the lorn DECEM-BER next, when the Book will be closed. Those persons whose names are registered will

applicants and to the visitors, it is to be understood that the following Classes of Sufferers do not fall under the scope of the present inquiry— The ordinary poor of the City; for these, if sufferers by the Fires, assistance is otherwise provided.

2. Tradesmen in full employment, at wages equal to or higher than before the Fires, who have already received relief.

3. Persons still possessing the means to carry on their ordinary business.
EDW. H. BOWEN,

City Hall, Secretary. Quebec, Nov. 28, 1845.

CHAMBLY CANAL TOLLS TO LET.

OTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received until Monday, the TWENTY-NINTH day of DECEMBER next, from parties desirous of LEASING the TOLLS of the CHAMBLY CANAL, possession to be given on the 1st January next en-

Tenders to be sent to the Commissioner of Customs, Montreal, marked on the outside, "Tenders for the Tolls on the Chambly Ca-Security will be required in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds for the proper tending of the Locks of the Canal, providing a sufficient number of Lock Tenders therefor, tending the lamps, and furnishing the oil necessary for the same, and for the protection of all property belonging to the Board of Works placed under the charge of the Lock Masters or Lessee.

All information respecting the revenues of the Canal can be obtained, by application, at the Inspector General's Office.

Montreal, November 18, 1845.

COALS. EWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's. Wharf, Late Irvine's.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE-1s. 3d. LINES COMMEMORATIVE

The Auful Conflagration OF ST. ROCH'S. A few copies for sale by T. CARY & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

nd at the office of this paper.

Nov. 25th, 1845.

Just received from England, and for Sale by CHLEERT STANLEY, No. 4, ST. ANN STREET.

An assortment of beautifullo Ellustrates ANNUALS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES. CHILDREN'S ECORS.

In great variety, plain and coloured. A Catalogue is in preparation, and will be ready in a few

F. H. ANDREWS

ORGAN & PIANO-FORTE

TUNER.

NATIONAL SCHOOL,

Quebec, Nov. 13, 1845.

Receiving ex "Choice," for Sale, . OBACCO PIPES, Black Lead, Shot, Paints, Spades and Shovels, Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Patent Cordage, Patent Proved Chain Cables and Anchors.

-ALSO-400 BOXES TIN PLATES. C. & W. WURTELE, f St. Paul-st 1st Oct. 1845. St. Paul-street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the AUNA INSURANCE COMat the upper end of Crane Island, but no others PANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared above that place at that time. Four vessels to take risks against Fire.—This office has passed Patrick's Hole on Friday, while they were now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public con-

signed looks 101 a.r. fidence and patronage.

DANIEL McGIE,
Hunt's W Quebec, 7th July, 1845. Hunt's Wharf.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.

BY THE USE OF mended by Patronized by the ROYALFAMILY OF Great Britain.

ON THE MOST Eminent. PHYSICI-ANS,

For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the EYES AND WEAD

THE FORCEPS, 14TH DEC., 1844. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those

delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.
GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF. —Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grim-DAY, the 10th DECEMBER. - PAID Letters to Stone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they May and 28th of June last, are requested to Register their Names. Trades or Occupations and Planot because it is a simple remedy that might, ces of Residence, in a Book kept for that purpose on a future occasion, be resorted to without by the undersigned, in the room occupied by the their aid. Independently of its usefulness in Committee of Distribution at the City Hall, in removing pains in the head and inflammations order that they may be visited and obtain such of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the recommendation of being foreign. We would be visited, but to save unnecessary trouble to recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen.

The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Zeulous. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASCOW. THE Constitution and Regulations of this

Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

Quebec, August, 1845.

Douth's Corner.

THE SQUIRREL.

The pretty red squirrel lives up in a tree, A little blithe creature as ever can be; He dwells in the boughs where the stockdove broods.

Far in the shades of the green summer woods; His food is the young juicy cone of the pine, And the milky becchnut is his broad and his wine

In the jay of his unture he frisks with a bound To the topmost twigs, and then down to the ground Then up again, like a winged thing. And from tree to tree with a vaulting spring; Then he sits up aloft, and looks waggish and quee As if he would say, "Ay, follow me here!" And then he grows pettish, and stamps with hi foot:

And then independently cracks his nut; And thus he lives the long summer through, Without a care or a thought of sorrow.

But small as he is, he knows he may want, In the bleak winter weather, when food is scant; So he finds a hole in an old tree's cote, And there makes his nest, and lays up his store; And when cold wintercomes, and the trees are bare When the white snow is falling, and keen is the an He heeds it not, as he sits by himself, In his warm little nest, with his nuts on his shelf, O, wise little squirrel! no wonder that he In the green summer woods is as blithe as can be Mary Howitt.

FEELING AND PRINCIPLE.

One evening, Feeling and Principle were walking in a road, upon the outshirts of a country town. They had been to attend an evening service in a school-house, half a mile from their homes. It was a cold winter evening. and as they passed by the door of a small cabin with boarded windows and islands, varying in fertility, and extending broken roof, they saw a child sitting at from sixty miles N. to S., and fifty from the door, weeping, and sobbing bitterly. W. to E., distant from the coast of China

"What is the matter, my little fellow?" said Principle, what a pleasant counter miles from west to east; breadth, from seven nance.

The boy sobbed on.

Let us go on.'

tell us what is the matter?"

"Hark," said Feeling.

They listened, and heard the sounds of morning and muttering within the house. "Let us go on," said Feeling, pulling upon Principle's arm, "and we will send somebody to see what is the matter."

"We had better go and see ourselves, said Principle to her companion.

Feeling shrunk back from the proposal, and Principle herself, with female timidity, paused a moment, from an undefined sense of danger.

"There can be no real danger," thought she. "Besides, if there is, my Saviour exposed himself to danger in doing good. whispered, "aid and guide me.!"

"Where is your mother, my boy?"

"She is in there," said the boy, "trying to take care of him."

"Oh, come," said Feeling, "let us go. Here, my boy, here is some money for this, she tossed down some change by his side. The boy was wiping his eyes, and did not notice it. He looked up anxiously

into Principle's face and said. "I wish you would go and see my mother." Principle advanced towards the door,

and Feeling, afraid to stay out, or to go home alone, followed. They walked in. Lying upon a bed of

straw, and covered with miserable and tattered blankets, was a sick man, moaning and muttering and snatching at the bed-clothes with his fingers. He was evidently not sane.

His wife was sitting on the end of a bench, by the chimney corner, with her elbows on her knees, and her face upon her hands. As her visiters entered, she looked up to them, the very picture of wretchedness and despair. Principle was glad, but Feeling was sorry they had come.

Feeling began to talk to some small children, who were shivering over the embers upon the hearth, and Principle accosted the mother. They both learned soon, the true state of the case. It was a case of common misery, resulting from the common cause. Feeling was overwhelmed with painful emotion at witnessing such suffering. Principle began to think what could be done to relieve it, and to prevent its return.

"Let us give her some money to send and buy some wood, and some bread," whispered Feeling, "and go away;] cannot bear to stay."

"She wants kind words and sympathy, more than food and fuel, for present relief," said Principle, "let us sit with

her a little while." The poor sufferer was cheered and encouraged by their presence. A little powerful than any medicated beverage; zette, Bombay. and when, after half an hour, they went away promising future relief, the spirits and account expresses great doubt as to the strength of the wretched wife and mother had been a little restore l. She had British post, setting forth its disadvantages

enjoy the relief when it should come, requires that island to be vacated by the In a word, she had been revived from the British at a certain period. It may be supstupor of despair. As they walked away, Feeling said, it was a most heart-rending the subject. The description of the island scene, and that she should not forget it lis interesting, at all events. as long as she lived. Principle said nothing, but guided their way to a house where they found one whom they could employ to carry food and fuel to the ancient capital of Bohemia, and was precabin, and take care of the sick man, sent at the morning service at the elegant, while the wife and her children should but too gorgeous and highly decorated ca-Feeling retired to rest, shuddering lest the terrible scene should haunt her in the walls being almost wholly cased and her dreams, and saying that she would bespangled with geins and precious stones, not witness such a scene again, for all the world. Principle kneeled down at her bedside with a mind at peace. She commended the sufferers to God's care, and prayed that her Saviour would give her every day some such work to do for

Such, in a very simple case, is the difference betwen Freling and Principle. The one obeys God. The other obeys ter own impulses, and relieves misery because she cannot bear to see it. As a consequence of this difference in the very nature of their benevolence, many results follow in respect to the character of their efforts .- Jacob Abbott.

CHUSAN.

Tcheu-san, or Chusan, or Chow-san, which last is said to be nearest the Chinese pronunciation of the name, derives its name in that language from its resemblance to a boat. It is the chief in a group of long Feeling looked anxious and concerned, at Kito Point seven miles, and about forty miles from Ningpo. Length, twenty-three to eleven miles; circumference 150 miles.

Its capital is Tinghae, lat. 30 10 N., "What a house," said Feeling " for long, 122 14 E. This island has two prinhuman beings to live in. But I do not cipal bays, Tingling on the south and Singthink anything serious is the matter kong on the west coast. There are also other good ports. In Chusan harbour 100 "What is the matter, my boy?" said vessels can ride in safety; the ordinary rise Principle again kindly. "Can you not of the tide is twelve feet six inches; the depth of water from four to ten fathoms. "My father is sick," said the boy, "and This harbour affords several excellent sites I don't know what is the matter with for docks and dockvards, so much wanting in the Chinese seas. Singkong seems to be especially, adapted for the purpose on account of its excellent anchorage.

The appearance of the island presents a series of unaulating hills, the highest being about 1,100 feet, intersected with broad valleys in the highest state of cultivation, with numerous canals in all directions; the towns and villages are scuttered at almost equidistant spots. Pure water is to be found throughout in great abundance. There are usually two crops of rice and one of oil seed, on about 34,000 acres of tilled ground. The gardens are most prolific of all kinds of vegetables, of which the growth is stimulated by liquid manure. The extensive gardens Why should not I? Saviour," she the cultivated hills, and the rice plains, with numerous rivulets and crowds of birds to be observed in the trees, give the whole the look of the richest landscape, and enhance the pleasures of the active and industrious population, who move about on their narrow roads, from five to seven feet in breadth.

Tinghae, the capital, is about 1,200 yards you to carry to your mother.' Saying long, and 1,000 yards broad, surrounded by a wall fifteen feet high and thirteen feet thick, surmounted by a brick parapet, with small embrasures for matchlocks and arrows. There are four gates, north, east, west, and south. On the west side the wall ascends a steep mound called the Cameronian-hill. There is a canal thirty-three feet wide, and three feet in depth, running parallel to the town. The streets are from twelve to fourteen feet wide, with abundant shops and expert tradesmen.

Geology,-Chusan is a submarine convulsion. No rotten strata are to be found as at Hong Kong. In the centre of the island, on a height of 700 feet, the compass

vibrates so much, as to become useless. Health.-Chusan is the Montpelier of China. Woollen clothes are worn therefor nine months of the year. Ice is to be found in quantities, and lasts until the month of September. Its price is about one farthing per pound. This island is a most healthful position for Her Majesty's troops. In 1843 Her Majesty's 18th Regiment had 500 men at Amoy (Kolungsoo), where they lost seventy-five men and two officers; at Tinghae the same number lost only two men and no officer. In 1843 the deaths at three stations in China were-

At Hong Kong 30 per cent. At Kolungsoo S per cent. At Tinghae 3 per cent.

The cause of the great mortality amongst the Cameronians on their first disembarkation in Chusan is now admitted to be the bad food sent to them from Calcutta. At present the British troops in Chusan enjoy the highest spirits, and practise feats of strength and agility. The inhabitants of Tinghae, about 26,000, strong and healthy, and honest also, live in comfortable houses Tacy learn English with facility, and appear happy at the prospect of being governed by hope broke in. Her strength revived the British, as they are all glad to get under the influence of a cordial more rid of the Mandarius - Gentleman's Ga-

The paper which furnishes the above desirableness of retaining Hong Kong as a smoothed her husband's wretched couch in strong terms, and intimating that, instead the street. The Prussian and several and quieted her crying children, and of it, Chusan should be retained through a other Governments have sent her their

shut her doors, and was preparing to I modification of the Chinese Treaty which medals of civil merit, and the municiposed that there are conflicting opinions on

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Some time since, I visited Prague, the They then returned home, thedral. One of the chief objects of attention there is a chapel of singular beauty; many of them of large size and great value. I was engaged in minutely examining this chapel, at the conclusion of the service; and when the congregation were leaving the cathedral, I was not a little surprised at beholding at least fifty of them enter the chapet, and lay hold of a large brass ring, about six inches in diameter, which was fixed on one of the entrance doors, and which each in succession raised to his lips and kissed with apparently the most profound and fervent veneration. The last individual who performed this act of religious adoration and worship, was a little old man, who appeared to labour under some disease in his eyes, both of which were evidently bloodshot, and in a very inflamed state. He, in like manner, pressed the ring to his lips, and then to cach of his eyes. On inquiry, I was informed that, according to ancient tradition, one of the kings of Bohemia was murdered by his brother, who, with a sword or some such instrument, aimed a deadly blow at him, under a certain wall, to which this famous ring was affixed. Near to this same spot the fratricide committed the bloody deed, and in the act of falling, the dving monarch chanced to grasp the ring in question. The king being beloved by his dutiful and loyal subjects, was a ded to the number of saints and canonized, and the said ring was removed to the cathedral, placed in the door of the beautiful little chapelas a relie, and from that period to the present time, has been the object of religious adoration. To this relic miraculous powers of healing are ascribed; I know not how many of the sad catalogue of ills and D. of Marborough diseases to which flesh is heir to, are recorded as having been soothed by, and violded to, its infallible influence. Such instances of superstition, ignorance, and error, are of daily occurrence in all Roman Catholic countries, and are familiar to all who have had an opportunity of witnessing them in Ř. B. P. person. August, 1845.

Corresp. of Continental Echo.

Air-Churx, invented by the Bishop of Kildare.—An apparatus for churning has been invented by His Lordship which is described as a very great improvement upon the old plan, and is founded upon he simple fact that the oil or buterine contained in milk need only be brought into intimate contact with the oxygenous portion of the atmosphere, to convert it into butter. The Air-Churn accomplishes this by forcing a full current of almospheric air through the cream, by means of a forcing-pump. The Churn is of tin, and it fits into another in cylinder provided with a funnel and stop-cock, so as to heat the cream to the necessary tem-I Grattan perature. The pump is worked by means of a wince, which is not so laborious as the usual method. There is no Dasher, as in the common courn; but the oxygen of the atmosphere is brought into close contact with the cream, so as to form a full combination of the buterine, and to convert it all into butter. The butter itself is excellent; and from statements amexed to two Irish periodicals which speak of the invention in terms of the highest commendation, it appears that the first charning registered produced From 15 gal. 2 quarts of cream-26lbs butter;

the last registered, produced From 11 gal. of cream-26lbs better The churning was carried on for two hours, in the last instance; and His Lordship attributes the enlarged quantity of butter to the improved experience of the dairywoman in regulating the temperature. It is not unworthy of regard that the person of practical familiarity with these matters, that is the woman under whose management the dairy is placed, has given her perfect adhesion to the new Churn.

Paussian Henoine.-We find in the Prussian papers some particulars of interest, relating to a heroine, of a remarkable description—Grace Darling enlarged into gigantic proportions — residing in the town of Pillau. This woman, Katherine Kleinfeldt, is the widow of a seaman, with whom, for twenty years, she made long sea voyages; and since his death she has devoted her life, for his memory's sake, to the noble and perilous task of carrying aid to the drowning. Whenever a storm arises, by day or night, Katherine Kleinfeldt embarks in ber boat, and quits the harbour in search of shipwrecks. At the age of forty-seven, she has already rescued upwards of three hundred individuals from certain death. The population of Pillau venerate her as something holy, and the seamen look upon her as their guardian angel. All heads are uncovered as she passes along

pality of Pillan has conferred on her the freedom of the town. Katherine is of athletic form and strength, of masculine physiognomy, softened only by its look of gentleness and goodness, and better furnished, in all save courage and humanity, for such wild scenes and high deeds as make their common fame, than the frail girl who has for years filled a grave far from the scene of her generous daring in the Fern Islands .- Athenceum.

CHARACTERS DISTINGUISHED IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

A Committee, consisting of Lord Mahon, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, and Messrs, Macaulay, Hallam, Sam. Rogers, Wyse, and B. Hawes, jun , having been appointed by the Commissioners on Fine Arts to prepare a general list of distinguished persons to whose memory statues might with propriety be erected in or adjoining the new Houses of Parliament, they have furnished the following two lists That marked A contains names to which the Committee consented unanimously; on those contained in list B they were not unanimous, but decided by greater or smaller majorities. For the niches in the House of Lords, the same Committee recommend statues of the principal barons who signed Magna Charta.

Lord Nelson Sir Walter Raleigh Mired Elizabeth Captain Cook Robert Bares Sir Thos. Gresham Lord Burleigh John Hampden Chaucer Earl of Clarendon Spenser Earl of Surrey Lord Somers Earl of Chatham Shakspeare Edward Barke Milton Addison William Pitt Richardson Dr. Johnson Sir Thomas More Sir Edward Coke Cowper Sir Walter Scott Sir Matthew Hale Bacon larl of Mausfield Natiler Lord Erskine Newton Venerablé Bede Locke Robert Boyle Richard Hocker Sir Will am Wallace Caxton Sir Philip Sidney Watt Herschell Cavendish Lord Heathfield Inigo Jones Lord Howard of Effin Sir Christo, Wren ham Hogarth Sir Friecis Drake Sir Josh. Reynolds Admiral Blake Flaxman John Howard Lord Rodney Wm. Wilberforce Lord Howe Lord Duncan Harvey Lord St. Vincent

Jenner de John Wesley Richard I., Cour Lion Sir John Talbot Edward I. Sir John Chandos Edward III. Marq. of Montrose The Black Prince Cromwell Henry V. William III. Monk General Wolfe Sir Lyre Coole George III. Sir Ralph Abereromby Cardinal Langton William of Wickham Sir John Moore Cardinal Wolsey Hawke Earl of Strafford Ben Jonson John Bunyan Lord Falkland Sir Wm. Temple Dryden Lord Russell Pope. tar Robt. Walpole Swift Earl of Hardwicke Goldsmith Earl of Canden Burns Sir Wm. Jones Robertson Speaker Onslow Hume Fielding John Wickliffe Roger Bacon John Knox Smeaton Cranmer Archbishop Usher Brindley Archbishop Leighton John Hunter Jeremy Tâylor Adam Smith Chillingworth Purcell Bishop Butler

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Quebec, 19th Sept., 1815.

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CHRISTIAN WURTELE, St. Paul's Street Quebec, 26th June, 1845.

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Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.

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